

KRESHKOV, A.P.; MYSHLYAYEVA, L.V.; KHASHATURIAN, O.B.; KHASNOSHOCHKOV, V.V.

Potentiometric method for the determination of silicon in organo-silicon compounds. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim. i khim.tekh. 7 no.2: 198-201 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo khimiko-tehnologicheskogo instituta im. D.I.Mendeleyeva.

ISACHATYAN, O. K.

30555

Sluchay otryva pal'tsa. Trudy Yonyevano. MyoD. IM-TA, VIP. 6, 1949,
s. 138-40

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 34

KRACHATYAN, O. K.

KRACHATYAN, O. K.: "Persistent unhealing wounds, ulcers, and post operational skin defects and their treatment by the free transplantation of skin." Yerevan Sci Res Inst of Orthopedics and Traumatology, Min Health Armenian SSR, Yerevan, 1956
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

So: Nauchnye letopis', No 18, 1956

MAIKHASYAN, V.A., kand. med. nauk.; KHACHATRYAN, O.K., kand. med. nauk.

A case of intestinal obstruction caused by carcinoid and appendicular cyst. Khirurgiya, Moskva 34 no.11:107-108 N '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz ortopedicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - doktor med. nauk. I.G. Isaakyan) Yerevanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii (dir. - kand. med. nauk S.S. Oganessian).

(INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION, etiol. & pathogen.
carcinoid & appendicular cyst (Rus))

(ARGENTAFFINOMA, compl.
intestinal obstruct. (Rus))

(APPENDIX, dis.
mucocele causing intestinal obstruct. (Rus))

AMBARTSUMYAN, Viktor Amazaspovich; KHACHATRYAN, R., red.; DAVRISHYAN, T.,
tekh.n.red.

[Science in Armenia during the last 40 years] Nauka v Armenii za
40 let. Brevan, Armgostekhzdat, 1960. 65 p.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Armenia--Science)

124-57-1-546D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 1, p 68 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Khachatryan, R.M.

TITLE: Investigation of a Mountain-water Intake Equipped With Bottom Grating (Issledovaniye gornogo vodopriyemnika s donnoy reshetkoy)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the Yerevansk. politekhn. in-t (Yerevan Polytechnic Institute), Yerevan, 1956

ASSOCIATION: Yerevansk. politekhn. in-t (Yerevan Polytechnic Institute), Yerevan

1. Intake valves--Analysis 2. Water--Applications

Card 1/1

KHACHATRYAN, R.M., inzhener.

Shaft-type anchor ice chute. Gidr. stroi. 25 no.4:48-51
My '56.

(MLRA 9:9)

(Spillways)

SOV/124-58-8-8782

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 8, p 65 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Khachatryan, R.M.

TITLE: On the Applicability of the Postulate Concerning the Constancy of the Specific Energy of a Flow in the Hydraulic Calculation of the Bottom Screen of a Mountain Water Intake (K voprosu primeneniya postulatov o postoyanstve udel'noy energii potoka pri gidravlicheskom raschete donnoy reshetki gornogo vodopriyemnika)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Arm. n.-i. in-ta gidrotekhn. i melior., 1957, Vol 2, pp 75-85

ABSTRACT: Results are described of an experimental investigation on a model of the bottom screen of a mountain water-intake structure carried out in two series of experiments, the first series at the laboratories of the Armyanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhniki i melioratsii (Armenian Scientific-research Institute for Hydraulic Engineering and Reclamation) and the second series at the laboratories of the Vodno-energeticheskiy institut AN ArmSSR (Water-power Institute, Academy of Sciences, Armenian SSR). Used in the experiments was

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On the Applicability of the Postulate Concerning the Constancy (cont.)

a flat-bar-type screen either installed at the crest of the weir or laid flush with the river bottom. The screen dimensions were: in Series I - length 38 cm, width 40 cm; in Series II - length 30 cm, width 50 cm. The controlled mass flow through the model ranged from 15.8 to 32.6 liters per second in Series I and from 41.5 to 70 liters per second in Series II. A study was made of the distribution of pressure and of the flow velocities along the screen. Included in the paper are drawings showing curves of the pressure distribution along a horizontal screen; the curves are computed with the formula

$$E = h + \alpha V^2 / 2g$$

(wherein h and V are the depth and mean velocity, respectively, in a section of the flow along the screen, and wherein α equals 1). In the case of the screen installed at the crest of the weir the curves reflect some departure from the hydrostatic law, whereas in the case of the screen laid flush with the river bottom they indicate that the pressure distribution does practically conform to the hydrostatic law---except at those places where the screen begins and ends. Wherever the curvature of the liquid flow is directed downward, the pressure is less than that predicated by the hydrostatic law; wherever the curvature is directed upward, the pressure exceeds that

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On the Applicability of the Postulate Concerning the Constancy (cont.)

predicated by the hydrostatic law. From measurements of pressures and absolute velocities, graphs are plotted: a) for a screen with $p = s/(s+t) = 0.272$ and 0.358 (t being the width of the rods comprising the screen and s the width of the gaps between the rods), and b) for a wide weir. In both these cases the graphs turn out to be horizontal lines. The data thus obtained provide experimental confirmation of the fact that the postulate concerning the constancy of the specific energy of the flow along a river-bottom screen and over a broad-sill weir does have practical applications. On the basis of the foregoing the author concludes that diverting a portion of the mass flow from the main body of a flow along a screen does not result in noticeable additional losses of specific flow energy and that using the equation of motion of a fluid of variable mass in the hydraulic calculation of a river-bottom screen "involves nothing new". Bibliography: 7 references.

V.V. Fandeyev

AMBARTSUMYAN, G.A.; KHACHATRYAN, R.M.; MARTIKYAN, R.S.

~~Classification~~
New systems of shore-protecting lateral spur dikes. Izv. AN
Arm.SSR. Ser.tekhn.nauk 11 no.4:45-50 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Gidrotekhnicheskaya laboratoriya Argyanskogo Nauchno-issledova-
tel'skogo instituta gidrotekhniki i melioratsii Ministerstva
vodnogo khozyaystva ArmSSR.
(Dikes (Engineering))

14(10)

SOV/99-59-5-5/9

AUTHORS: Khachatryan, R.M., Ambartsumyan, G.A., Candidates of Technical Sciences, and Martikyan, R.S., Engineer

TITLE: The Determination of the Angle at Which Bank-Protecting Cross Bars are to be Installed and the Distance Between Them

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnika i melioratsiya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 37-44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article is concerned with determining both the angle at which the bank-protecting cross bars are to be installed and the distance between them. The functions of Professor S.T. Altunin and Docent I.L. Buzunov, V.O. Tsanova, and I.Ya. Orlov are discussed first, which greatly differ from each other concerning the spill angle. Test with models of blind and open bars carried out by the Gidrotekhnicheskaya laboratoriya ArmNIIGiM (Hydrotechnical Laboratory of the ArmNIIGiM) resulted in the following function:

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SOV/99-59-5-5/9

The Determination of the Angle at Which Bank-Protecting Cross Bars are to be Installed and the Distance Between Them

$\beta = 15,2 \left(\frac{Z_1}{h} \delta \right)^{1/3}$, whereby $h\delta$ is the actual flow

depth and Z_1 is the overflow at the moment it hits the cross bar. There are two ways to determine Z_1 :

1) for river bottoms not subject to washing away,

$Z_1 = 12,4 k_c \sqrt{P} \frac{v^2 \delta}{2g}$; 2) for river bottoms which

can be washed away and are composed of sand particles of 0.1 to 1 mm, $Z_1 = 5 k_c \sqrt{P} \frac{v^2 \delta}{2g}$. Specifications:

$k_c = \frac{l'_p}{b_0}$ is the coefficient of bottom compression;

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l'_p is the projection of the cross bar working length

SOV/99-59-5-5/9

The Determination of the Angle at Which Bank-Protecting Cross Bars are to be Installed and the Distance Between Them

by SShG-type cross bars was 1.5 to 2 times cheaper than by blind or open cross bars. There are 8 diagrams, 2 graphs, and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: ArmNIIGiM

Card 4/4

AMBARTSUMYAN, G.A.; MARTIKYAN, R.S.; KHACHATRYAN, R.M.

Some problems in designing vacuum spillways. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 28
no.4:171-176 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Armyanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhniki i
melioratsii ArmSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN ArmSSR N.Kh. Aru-
tyunyanom.

(Spillways)

KHACHATRYAN, R.O.

Tectonic geology and paleozoic history of the eastern part of the
middle Volga vault. Dokl. AN SSSR 117 no.2:279-282 N '57.
(MIRA 11:3)

1. Predstavleno akademikom S.I. Mironovym,
(Volga Valley--Geology)

3(0)

AUTHORS:

Mirchink, M.F., Corresponding Member, SOV/20-123-4-46/53
AS USSR, Khachatryan, R. O.

TITLE:

The Paleogeography of the Eastern Part of the Russian Platform at the End of Tournaisian Time (Paleogeografiya vostochnoy chasti Russkoy platformy v kontse turneyskogo veka)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 4, pp 737-740 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Many investigators (Refs 1,2,4,6,8) assert that there was a regional continental interruption in sedimentation following deposition of the carbonate rocks belonging to the Chernyshinskiy Substage of the Tournaisian. This interruption supposedly drained a very large area: the zones C_1^{V-a} , C_1^{V-b} , and C_1^{V-c} of the Donets Carboniferous. Nevertheless, the stratigraphic and lithologic units of the higher lying strata show that at the end of Rakovskoye time and the beginning of Nizhnemalinovskoye time there was neither an interruption in sedimentation nor erosion of earlier deposited rocks. The lack of Nizhnemalinovskiye strata in large areas is explained by their denudation during Predverkhnemalinovskoye,

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The Paleogeography of the Eastern Part of the Russian Platform at the End of Tournaisian Time

SOV/20-123-4-46/53

Predstalinogorskoye, Stalinogorskoye, and Tul'skoye times. Thus, it follows that a sea existed during Nizhnemalinovskoye time, which extended from the southern limb of the Podmoskovnaya depression to the Urals. It was apparently connected with the Donetsk basin by the Prikaspiyskaya depression and the Povolzh'ye of Saratov-Stalingrad. In this uniform sea, not only the rocks of the Chernyshinskiy Substage (among them the Kizelovskiy horizon, Refs 5,8), but also the youngest member of the sedimentary cycle - the Nizhnemalinovskiye strata, were deposited. After deposition of these latter strata the Russian Platform as a whole began to rise considerably. The outermost northwestern and northern regions where the source of erosion was were included in this uplift. This yielded much terrigenous material. It restricted the waters of the Verkhnekizelovskiy sea and initiated the regressive phase of the Tournaisian sedimentary cycle. Smaller, differential, wavelike, vacillating movements occurred in the interior parts of this large platform uplift. These movements determined the specific sedimentary properties of the Nizhnemalinovskiye strata in various parts of the uniform sea. The regressive

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'3(0)

AUTHORS:

Teodorovich, G. I., Khachatryan, R. O.,
Sokolova, N. N.

SOV/20-123-5-40/50

TITLE:

Recent Data on the Stratigraphy and Lithology of the Terrigenous Lower Carboniferous Sediments of the Middle Povolzh'ye
(Novyye dannyye po stratigrafii i litologii terrigennykh otlozheniy nizhnego karbona Srednego Povolzh'ya)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 5,
pp 914 - 916 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The terrigenous, pre-Stalinogorsk- (dostalinogorskiye), Lower Carboniferous sediments in the Volga-Ural region are considered by one research group (Refs 1,3,4) as belonging to the Tournaisian Stage, by another group as the lower part of the Visian Stage (Refs 6-8). However, most authors in these two groups agree that the pre-Stalinogorsk sediments form a unified mass. Thus, it would be appropriate to select an independent Substage of the Lower Carboniferous (Ref 5). The authors have studied the sections of the Kuybyshev region and of neighboring districts and have arrived at the conclusion that the Malinovskaya mass of V. M. Pozner (Ref 4) is not

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Recent Data on the Stratigraphy and Lithology of the Terrigenous Lower Carboniferous Sediments of the Middle Povolzh'ye SOV/20-123-5-40/50

unified, and it's two parts have different ages: a) The lower part (Malinovskiye strata of the authors) belongs to the Upper Tournaisian Substage, and b) The upper part is Lower Visean in age (Radayevskiye strata of the authors). The Malinovskiye strata are closely related with the underlying Rakovskiye strata of the Kizelovskiy horizon, both lithologically and paleontologically, as well as by transition. The fauna occurring here indicates a Tournaisian age, especially the fish (identifications by D. V. Obruchev). In many districts, a noticeable regional interruption occurs between the Malinovskiye and Radayevskiye strata. This proves the correctness of the boundary between the Tournaisian and Visean Stages accepted by the authors. Spore-pollen assemblages have been recovered in both the Malinovskiye and Radayevskiye strata. The spores were studied by T. V. Byvsheva. The upper boundary of the Radayevskiye strata is drawn at the base of the mixed (Radayevskiy - Stalinogorskiy) assemblage. Faunal remains are rare in the Radayevskiye strata. A sudden replacement of Malinovskiye argillites by Radayevskiye aleuritic-sandy masses indicates uplift of the eroded

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Recent Data on the Stratigraphy and Lithology of the SOV/20-123-5-40/50
Terrigenous Lower Carboniferous Sediments of the Middle Povolzh'ye

area as well as tectonic movements at the beginning of
Radayevskiy time. The Radayevskiye strata, which are up to
150 m thick, can be clearly divided into 4 blocks. On the
basis of the spore-pollen assemblage the Stalinogorsk horizon
is divided into 2 subhorizons. The terrigenous ~~was~~ in question forms a
uniform, ~~by and large~~ regressive series of sediments. There are 8 Soviet references.

PRESENTED: July 28, 1958, by S. I. Mironov, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 24, 1958

Card 3/3

SOKOLOVA, N.N.; TEODOROVICH, G.I.; KHACHATRYAN, R.O.

Division of the Tournai-Vise terrigenous formation in the
southern Kama-Kinel' Depression. Sov.geol. 2 no.10:20-32
O '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut nefti AN SSSR.
(Kama Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Kinel' Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MIRCHINK, M.F.; KHACHATRYAN, R.O.

Uninterrupted continental sedimentation in the lower Carboniferous epoch in the Volga-Ural area. Geol. nefti i gaza 3 no.9:28-36 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
(Volga Valley--Sediments (Geology))
(Ural Mountain region--Sediments (Geology))

3(0)

AUTHORS:

Teodorovich, G. I., Groidilova, L. P., SOV/20-124-5-45/62
Lebedeva, N. S., Khachatryan, R. G.

TITLE:

On the Subdivision of the Lower Visean and the Adjoining Strata of the Tournaisian of the Bashkiriya Highland According to the Foraminiferal Fauna (K podrazdeleniyu nizhnego vize i pogranichnykh sloyer vize-urne gornoy Bashkirii po faune foraminifer)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol. 124, Nr 5, pp 1120-1123 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The problem of the boundary between the Tournaisian stage and the Visean has been clearly solved neither in Western Europe nor in the USSR: the zone containing the *Productus sublaevis* is classified by several scientists as belonging to the Visean, by others as Tournaisian. Formerly, there was even a "Visean" (?) stage in Belgium which as transition zone corresponded to the topmost parts of the reliable Tournaisian (Refs 1,7). The 2nd and 3rd author investigated the foraminiferal material collected by the 1st and the 4th author in the transition strata along the Ural river (catchment area

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On the Subdivision of the Lower Visean and the Adjoining Strata of the Tournaisian of the Bashkiriya Highland According to the Foraminiferal Fauna

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of the Zil'm river) on the western side of the southern Ural. On the basis of the distribution of micro- and macrofauna the cross section investigated is then divided into 3 groups. A 4th complex deviating from the lithological point of view, must be added. The authors arrived at the following conclusions: 1) In the Bashkiriya highland analogues of the Aleksinskiy and partly of the Tul'skiy stage of the Podmoskovnyy basin as well as apparently of the Stalingorskiy horizon were observed. 2) In the southern Ural a horizon was observed with a mixed Tournaisian-Visean complex of Foraminifera, which corresponds to the strata with *Productus sublaevis*. 3) In the cross sections investigated primarily the upper part of the so-called Lun'yevskiy horizon belonging to the Visean is represented which had been separated already earlier in the central and northern Ural. This part differs from complete cross sections of the horizon (Ref 2) by monotonous material of species and by scarcity of the "tournayella", moreover by other scarcely distributed Tournaisian forms, on the other hand, however, by a great variety of Visean species.

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On the Subdivision of the Lower Visean and the SOV/20-121-5-15/62
Adjoining Strata of the Tournaisian of the Bashkiriya Highland According to
the Foraminiferal Fauna

The lower part of the Lun'yevskiy horizon of the central Ural
possibly belongs to the upper part of the Tournaisian. There
are 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut nefti Akademii nauk SSSR (Petroleum Institute of the
Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: October 11, 1958, by S. I. Mironov, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 11, 1958

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3(5)

AUTHORS:

Lipina, O. A., Mkrtchyan, O.M.,
Khachatryan, R. O.

SOV/20-125-6-42/61

TITLE:

The Kizelovskiy Horizon of the South-western Part of the
Birskaia Saddle (Kizelovskiy gorizont yugo-zapadnoy chasti
Birskoy sedloviny)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 6, pp 1323-1325
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

An unspecified exposure of the Tournaisian and of carbonate
Upper Devonian deposits in the region mentioned in the title
can neither be satisfactorily classified nor observed in the
east of the Russian platform, in contrast with the remainder
of the afore-mentioned horizon. The authors proved, however,
that the greater upper part of the exposure mentioned belongs
to the Kizelovskiy horizon. The horizon is here approximately
250 m thick, i.e. it is ten times thicker than the adjacent
regions. This region (Chekmagushevskaya area) can be divided
into three rock complexes of different thickness: a lower
carbonate (7-50 m), a middle argillite-carbonate, and an upper
siliceous-argillite carbonate complex. According to the
Foraminifera- and Ostracoda fauna, the upper part of the lower

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The Kizelovskiy Horizon of the South-western Part
of the Birskaia Saddle

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complex belongs to the Upper Devonian, strictly speaking, to the zone of the *Septatournayella rauserae* Lip. and is by no means younger. Foraminifera were determined from the limestones of the upper part of the argillite-carbonate complex (1679-1822, 1593-1596 m deep, respectively) which are characteristic of the Cherepetskiy horizon of the Tournaisian. This horizon is 12 m thick. The upper siliceous-argillite-carbonate complex belongs to the Kizelovskiy horizon. The upper part of the horizon mentioned, 150 m thick on the average, consists mainly of limestones with dolomite intermediate strata (15-20 m thick). The top of the Kizelovskiy horizon is represented by fine siliceous and argillite intermediate strata. They form a characteristic striated thickness of rock with an average thickness of 7-9 m. The fact that it occurs in all exposures without exception is indicative of a gradual transition of the carbonate rocks of the Kizelovskiy horizon to the upper terrigenous formations. Considerable variations in the thickness of the Kizelovskiy horizon in various regions of the eastern part of the Russian platform undoubtedly indicate a distinctly differentiated character of the tectonic movements

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The Kizelovskiy Horizon of the South-western Part
of the Birskaia Saddle

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during the Kizelovskoye period. There are 1 figure and 1
Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopavemvkh Akademii
nauk SSSR (Institute of Geology and Mining of Mineral
Fuels of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR) Institut
geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Geological
Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR)

PRESENTED: December 16, 1958, by N. S. Shatskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 13, 1958

Card 3/3

KHACHATRYAN, R.O.

Facies relationship between lower Carboniferous terrigenous sediments in the middle Volga Valley and their stratigraphy. Trudy Inst. geol. i razrab. gor. iskop. 1:17-27 '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Volga Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721620016-6"

MIRCHINK, M.F.; DALLAS, I.H.; SERGEYEV, L.A.; URSULIN, V.P.; VETO, V.I.; KHACHATRYAN, R.O.; MUKHIN, S.S., red.; RYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn. red.

[Evaluating the possibility of using seismic prospecting in direct search for oil pools] Otsenka vozmozhnosti primeneniia seismicheskoi razvedki dlia priamykh poiskov neftiannykh zalezhei. By M.F.Mirchink i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 129 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh.

(Seismic prospecting)

KHACHATRYAN, R.O.; KRESTOVNIKOV, V.N.; LIPINA, O.A.; ROSTOVTSEVA, L.F.

Tournaisian-Visean boundary deposits in the Ryauzyak Valley (Southern Urals). Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.4:919-921 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki poryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR i Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom D.V. Nalivkinym.

(Ryauzyak Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MIRCHINK, M.F.; KHACHATRYAN, R.O.; GROMEKA, V.I.

Permian arch of the sedimentary mantle of the eastern Russian Platform. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.4:960-963 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mirchink).

GRACHEVSKIY, M.M.; KHACHATRYAN, R.O.; KOMARDINKINA, G.N.

Reefy nature of the Khilkovo carbonate massif. Dokl. AN SSSR 153
no.2:429-432 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Predstavleno akademikom D.I.Shcherbakovym.

KHACHATRYAN, R.O.

Devonian and Lower Carboniferous formations in the eastern part
of the Russian Platform. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.6:1293-1296 D 164
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchihk iskopayemykh. Pred-
stavleno akademikom D.I. Shcherbakovym.

MIRCHINK, M.F.; KHAMCHEN, R.O.; GROMEXA, V.I.; MURCHIKIN,
Yu.B.; MKRTCHYAN, O.M.; NARTOV, G.V.; KALANTAROV, A.P.,
red.

[Tectonics and the zones of oil and gas accumulation in
the system of the Kama-Kinel' troughs] Tektonika i zony
neftegazonakopleniia Kamsko-Kinel'skoi sistemy progibov.
Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 212 p. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moscow. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh isko-
payemykh.

MIRCHINK, M.F.; ~~KHACHATRYAN, R.O.~~; MKRTCHYAN, O.M.; GROMEKA, V.I.; MITREYKIN,
Yu.B.; NARTOV, G.V.

Outlook for finding petroleum and trends in prospecting operations in
the Kama-Kinel' system of troughs. Geol. nefti i gaza 9 no.9:1-7 S
'65. (MIRA 18:9)

KHACHATRYAN, S. A.

USSR / Pharmacology and Toxicology. Chemotherapeutic Agents.
Antimalarial Agents.

V-10

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 80/19

Author : Sarkisyan, A. A.; Khachatryan, S. A.

Inst : Yerevan Medical Institute

Title : On the Mechanism of the Effect of Quinine

Orig Pub : Tr. Yerevansk. med. in-ta, 1956, vyp. 8, 57-64

Abstract : In experiments on dogs, a subcutaneous injection of a solution of quinine chlorhydrate (I), as well as the introduction of I through a fistula immediately into the stomach, caused a depression of the secretory activity, and decreased the acidity and the digestive strength of the gastric juice. Additionally, hunger pangs of the stomach were increased. False feeding of the dogs that had undergone a gastroesophagostomy with food that contained I gave the same results. Anesthesia of the mucosa cavity of the

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

COZUBEKOV, A.A.; HESSELMAN, A.S.; KHACHATRYAN, S.A. CIA-RDP86-00513R000721620016-6"

Modeling pipelines composed of pipes of various diameters. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 8 no.1.91-93 '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika I.M. Gubkina.

KHACHATRYAN, S.A., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Functional changes *in* the liver in inflammatory processes of the mucous membrane of the mouth cavity." Yerevan, 1959, 38 pp (Min of Health of the Armenian SSR. Yerevan State Med Inst) 200 copies (KL, 36-59, 120)

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SARKISYAN, A.A., prof.; KHACHATRYAN, S.A., assistant

Character of the bile secreting function of the liver in fasting.
Trudy Erev.med.inst. no.11:77-80 '60. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. kafedroy - prof.
A.A.Sarkisyan) Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(LIVER) (FASTING) (BILE)

SAKRISYAN, A.A., prof.; KHACHATRYAN, S.A., kand. med. nauk

Second Transcaucasian Conference of Pathophysiologists. Pat.
fiziol. i eksp. terap. 7 no.6:82-83 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:7)

USSR / Farm Animals. Cattle.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 21238

Author : Voskanyan, V. B.; Khachatryan, Sh. A.
Inst : Yerevan Zootechnical Veterinary Institute
Title : Some Morphological and Biochemical Indicators of
the Blood of Cows in Relation to their Age at
Parturitions, Live Weight and Milk Yield for the
Period of Lactation

Orig Pub : Tr. Yerevansk. Zootekhn.-vet. in-ta, 1957, Vyp. 21,
81-88

Abstract : Among the general physiological blood indicators,
body temperature, respiration and pulse rates were
determined; among morphologic indicators, the Hb
content, erythrocyte and leukocyte quantities and
erythrocyte resistance; among biochemical indicators,
reserve alkalinity, Ca content, the percentage of

Card 1/3

49

L 21304-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6006708

SOURCE CODE: UR/0292/64/000/011/0047/0049

AUTHOR: Khachatryan, S. L. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Calculation of magnetic fields in the airgap of a salient-pole synchronous machine 29,44

SOURCE: Elektrotehnika, no. 11, 1964, 47-49

TOPIC TAGS: synchronous machine, synchronous machine design, magnetic field

ABSTRACT: Contactless axially-excited alternate-pole synchronous machines are considered in which the magnetic flux of the field coils (fastened to the end shields) is conveyed to the rotor via additional airgaps. The latter, as well as the non-rectangular shape of the active pole surface, make for a special distribution of the magnetic field over the working airgap of the machine. Starting from fundamental integral formulas for machine fluxes, formulas are developed for calculating the coefficients of magnetic fields that cross the working airgap. These coefficients permit computing sustained reactances of the machine. An additional formula is also given for calculating mmf drop in the steel portions of the magnetic circuit. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 24 formulas.

SUB CODE:20, 09 SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.313.32

3 (7)

AUTHORS: Kurilova, Yu. V., Khachatryan, S. P. SOV/50-59-8-2/19

TITLE: On the Structure of Atmospheric Turbulence According to the Data of Rapid Airplanes (O strukture atmosferno y turbulentnosti po dannym skorostnykh samoletov)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 8, pp 8 - 12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1956-1957, the problem of turbulence in jet currents was investigated at the Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya (Central Aerological Observatory), particularly from the point of view of a connection between unsteady flying conditions and aerological parameters and synoptic conditions. The characteristics of the structure of turbulence in altitudes up to 13-14 km are investigated here; the properties of individual disturbances on the one hand, and the character of the turbulent zone and the dependence of the latter on altitude and intensity, on the other hand. The authors used the data of 54 flights in jet currents. 13 of these flights were carried out by a plane of the TY-104 type, the others by a rapid plane of another type with smaller dimensions. The synoptic conditions were about the same in all cases. They referred to the southern periphery of weak jet currents with 30-40 m/sec, or to the altitude frontal

Card 1/3

On the Structure of Atmospheric Turbulence According SOV/50-59-8-2/19
to the Data of Rapid Airplanes

zones with small contrasts. An exception were 10 flights by TU-104 with rather intensive jet currents and 45-50 m/sec, where also the northern periphery of these currents was partly investigated. On the basis of an analysis of the results obtained, the following conclusions on the characteristics of turbulence causing planes to bump in the upper troposphere and lower stratosphere could be made: 1) The coefficient of occurrence of the turbulence decreases considerably with the altitude. 2) At a reduction in intensity, and an increase in altitude, the weight of large disturbances in the spectra of turbulence causing planes to bump rises. 3) The extension of the atmospheric turbulence zone can reach 150 km in single cases, but mostly it does not exceed 30-50 km. The extension of the sections with moderate turbulence decreases with the altitude. At a weak turbulence, however, the extension increases with the altitude. In the lower troposphere, the length of the disturbed sections increases with an increase in maximum overloads. 4) Under otherwise equal conditions, the dimensions of the disturbed zones are smaller according to the data of the TU-104 plane, since this airplane is more stable, and reacts

Card 2/3

On the Structure of Atmospheric Turbulence According SOV/50-59-8-2/19
to the Data of Rapid Airplanes

to a narrower section with overloads. In the upper troposphere and lower stratosphere, the turbulent sections are characterized by a discontinuous structure in connection with the mentioned selectivity of the TU-104. There are 1 figure, 4 tables, and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/3

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4292

Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya

Trudy, vyp. 31 (Transactions of the Central Aerological Observatory, No.31)
Moscow, 1959. 91 p. 650 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy
sluzhby.

Ed.: (Title page): S.M. Shmeter; Ed. (Inside book): M.I. Sorokina;
Tech. Ed.: T. Ye. Zemtsova.

PURPOSE: This publication is intended for aerologists and aircraft instrument
designers.

COVERAGE: This collection of 11 articles deals mainly with the problem of finding
the best method of measuring atmospheric turbulence from aircraft. A detailed
description of the aerological instruments used for this purpose is given.
Wind observations by means of radio theodolite is discussed. References accom-
pany individual articles.

Card 1/3

Transactions of the Central Aerological Observatory, No.31 80V/4292

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Shur, G.N. Instruments for the Investigation of the Spectrum of Atmospheric Turbulence by the Method of Harmonic Analysis Using Magnetic Memory	3
Ivanovskiy, A.I., and F.G. Cheremisin. Possibility of an Approximate Determination of the Spectrum of Atmospheric Turbulence According to Aircraft Sounding Data	18
<u>Khachatryan, S.P.</u> Determination of the Vertical Motions of the Atmosphere by Recordings of an Accelerograph Installed on High-Speed Aircraft	22
Vinnichenko, N.K., and G.N. Shur. Obtaining the Energy Spectrum of the Stationary Random Process Recorded Graphically	38
Tevryukov, A.A. Electrical Integrator of G-Forces on a Constant Voltage Amplifier With an Electromechanical Converter	43

Card 2/3

31308
S/124/61/000/010/044/056
D251/D301

3,5800 (1395)

AUTHOR: Khachatryan, S.P.

TITLE: Determining the vertical motion of the atmosphere by recording an accelrograph installed in high-speed aircraft

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, no. 10, 1961, 103, abstract 10 B706 (Tr. Tsentr. aerol. observ. 1959, no. 31, 22-37)

TEXT: A short review is given of the literature on the problem of determining the vertical motion (VM) of the atmosphere by the readings of an accelerograph, and the accuracy is considered of various approximation formulae which permit computing the vertical gusts of wind with respect to the data of the overload of the center of gravity of the aircraft. With this aim, calculations were performed on the relation between the VM of the atmosphere and the acceleration of the center of gravity of the aircraft according to the

Card 1/2

Determining the vertical motion...

31308
S/124/61/000/010/044/056
D251/D301

various formulae for ТУ -104 (TU-104), ИЛ-12 (IL-12) and two small jet aircraft. Consideration of the results of the calculation leads to the following conclusions: 1) The most precise data concerning the VM of the atmosphere are given by the formula of A.S. Dubov, considering the different sensitivity of the aircraft to different scales of pulsation of the atmosphere, and assuming isotropic atmospheric turbulence; 2) The regime of flight (in the basic case, height) has an essential effect on the quantitative connection between the vertical acceleration of the aircraft and the VM of the atmosphere; 3) To obtain exact data on the VM the recording of long-wave perturbances of the atmosphere must be made by a more sensitive accelerograph; 4) Investigation of the VM of the atmosphere with a TU-104 aircraft is useless, since for the character of the flight regime it shows a relatively low-sensitive "set". [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

Khachaturyan, S. V.

TABLE I BOOK EXCERPTS 807/2072

Terrestrial aerological observations

Truly, V. P. (Transactions of the Central Aerological Observatory, No. 11)
Moscow, 1979. 91 p. 650 copies printed.

All-Union Spacing Agency: USSR. Observations of aerological observations
Moscow.

24.1. (Title page): S. V. Khachaturyan, Ed. (Inside book): N. I. Serotina;
1979. 24.1. 7. 10. 1000000.

REMARKS: This publication is intended for aerologists and aircraft instrument
engineers.

COMMENT: This collection of 11 articles deals mainly with the problem of finding
the best method of measuring atmospheric turbulence from aircraft. A detailed
description of the aerological instrument used for this purpose is given.
This observation by means of radio channels is discussed. Reference accom-
panying material is given.

Khachaturyan, S. V., and S. V. Spic. Obtaining the Energy Spectra of the
Stationary Random Process Recorded Graphically

Khachaturyan, S. V., and S. V. Spic. Obtaining the Energy Spectra of the
Stationary Random Process Recorded Graphically

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Khachaturyan, S. V., and S. V. Spic. Obtaining the Energy Spectra of the
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Khachaturyan, S. V., and S. V. Spic. Obtaining the Energy Spectra of the
Stationary Random Process Recorded Graphically

Khachaturyan, S. V., and S. V. Spic. Obtaining the Energy Spectra of the
Stationary Random Process Recorded Graphically

Khachaturyan, S. V., and S. V. Spic. Obtaining the Energy Spectra of the
Stationary Random Process Recorded Graphically

KHACHATRYAN, S.P.

Temperature field in a cumulus. Meteor. i gidrol. no.8:31-33
Ag '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vysokogornyy geofizicheskiy institut.

KHACHATRIAN, S.P.

Approximate calculation of the water content of convective clouds caused by the presence of giant condensation nuclei in the atmosphere. Izv. AN Arm. SSR.Ser.fiz.-mat.nauk 17 no.1:93-99 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut vodnykh problem AN Armyanskoy SSR.

KHACHATRYAN, S.S.

Inheritance of easy germinating ability by the potato tuber in connection with vegetative hybridization. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Est. nauki no. 7:83-91 '47. (MLBA 9:8)

1. Institut genetiki rasteniy AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Potatoes) (Hybridization, Vegetable)

KHACHATRYAN, S.S.

Development of some recessive characters in the first generation of sexual tomato hybrids. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. i sel'khoz. nauki 1 no.2:171-188 '48. (MLA 9:8)

1. Institut genetiki rasteniy Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
(TOMATOES) (HEREDITY)

KHACHATRYAN, S.S.

23441 Sovmestnoye deystviye privivki i skreshchivaniya na tomaty. sad i ogorod,
1949, No. 7, c. 47-48

SO: LETOPIS NO. 31, 1949

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries.

II

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 68378

Author : Iogosyan, S. A., Khachatryan, S. S.,
Sarkisyan, V. V.

Inst : Arm SSR Institute of Viniculture, Wine Pro-
duction, and Fructiculture, Arm SSR Ministry
of Agriculture.

Title : New Commercial Grape Strains Selected by the
Institute of Viniculture of the Ministry of
Agriculture.

Orig Ind : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Arm. n.-i. In-ta
vinogradarstva, vinodeliya i pladovodstva,
1957, No 1, 5-8

Abstract : The Institute possesses a grape selection fund
consisting of 15,000 of the best seedlings of
120 choice new and valuable strains. In 1954,

Card : 1/2

190

KHACHATRYAN S.S., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

Inheritance of early maturity in hybrid grape seedlings. Agrobiologiya
no.1:72-77 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Institut vinogradarstva i vinodeliya, Yerevan.
(Grapes)

POGOSYAN, S.A.; KHACHATRYAN, S.S., kand.biolog.nauk

Developing frost-resistant grape varieties in the southern
part of the U.S.S.R. Agrobiologiya no.6:852-860 N-D '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut vinogradarstva i plodovodstva Armyanskoy SSR,
Yerevan. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'-
skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni Lenina (for Pogosyan).
(Grapes--Varieties) (Plants--Frost resistance)

KHACHATRYAN, S.S., kand. biologicheskikh nauk

Inheritance of the earliness of ripening and its stability in hybrid grapes. Agrobiologiya no.1:37-43 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Armyanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vinogradarstva, vinodeliya i plodovodstva, Yerevan.
(Grapes) (Hybridization, Vegetable)

KHACHATRYAN, S.S., kand. biol. nauk

Relation between the beginning of fruiting in the parental plants and
the ripening time in the hybrid progeny of grapevines. Agrobiologiya
no.4:589-593 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:12)

ASHASTIN, R., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHACHATEYAN, T., inzh.; VDOVETS, A., inzh.;
PERLOV, Ye., inzh.; EYRING, E., inzh.

Using the method of thermal pyrolysis of casinghead gasoline for
the simultaneous production of acetylene and ethylene. Prom.Arma.
5 no.4:50-52 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. ArmNIKHIMPROYEKT.
(Armenia--Natural gas) (Acetylene) (Ethylene)

S/081/63/000/004/026/051
B149/B186

AUTHORS: Ashastin, R., Khachatryan, T., Vdovets, A., Perlov, Ye.,
Eyring, E.

TITLE: Simultaneous production of acetylene and ethylene by thermal
pyrolysis of gaseous gasoline

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1963, 450 - 451,
abstract 4N10 (Ayastani ardyunaberutyuny, no. 4, 1962, 56-59
[Arm.]; Prom-st' Armenii", no. 4, 1962, 50 - 52 [Russ.])

TEXT: C_2H_2 and C_2H_4 are obtained by pyrolysis of gaseous gasoline with
b.p. 28 - 150°. in apparatus yielding 40 - 70 kg/hr raw material. Fuel gas
(H_2 , natural gas etc.) undergoes combustion to O_2 in a special burner in a
water-cooled chamber. The gases are mixed with gasoline vapors in a mixer
at 2000° and passed to a reactor whose walls are protected from deposition
of coke and carbon black by a film of water. On leaving the reactor the
gases, containing 8 - 11% C_2H_2 and 9 - 15% C_2H_4 by volume are rapidly cooled
to terminate the reaction; after final cooling in the scrubber and washing
Card 1/2

Simultaneous production of...

S/081/63/000/004/026/051
B149/B186

free of tars the gases are channeled to the separator. Data supplied: flow sheet of apparatus, composition of gases obtained, flow-rate coefficients and economic assessment of the method. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

AKOPOV, A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHACHATRYAN, T., inzh.

Effect of the size and compactness of porous material pieces on
their strength and stability. Prom.Arm. 6 no.12:50-55 D '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

LUSINYAN, G.; KHACHATRYAN, TS.

Reducing the volume of baring operations and increasing the
profitableness of strip mines of the Agarak and Kazhdaran Copper-
Molybdenum Combines. Prom.Arm. 4 no.2:13-16 F '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Armgiprotsvetmet.

(Agarak—Strip mining)

(Kadsharan—Strip mining)

PARSADANYAN, R.S.; KHACHATRYAN, TS.F.

Development of pharmacy in the Armenian S.S.R. during the past 40
years. Apt. delo 11 no.1:15-18 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(ARMENIA--PHARMACY)

LUSINYAN, G.; KHACHATRYAN, TS.

Discussing A.A. Akopov and B. Shakhnazarian's article "Efficacy of combining the development of Karmrashen volcanic slag deposit with the construction of the reservoir at the run-off of Mastara flood waters. Prom.Arm. 5 no.9:12-13 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Talin District—Reservoirs) (Karmrashen region—Slag)

KNACHATRYAN, V.A., aspirant

Apparatus for contrast study of the large intestine. Rep. sent.
1 onk. 78139-140 '63 (MIRA 1757)

KHACHATRYAN, V.A.

Preventing complications following laparotomy under experimental conditions. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 12 no.11:77-78 N '59.

(MIRA 13:5)

(ABDOMEN---SURGERY)

KHACHATRYAN, V. A.

Cand Med Sci - (diss' "Prophylaxis of post-operative complications in gynecological abdominal sections involving the intra-peritoneal use of antibiotics." Yerevan, 1961. 28 pp; (Ministry of Public Health Armenian SSR, Yerevan State Medical Inst); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 207)

KHACHATRYAN, V.S.

Determining power losses in high-voltage power-transmission
networks. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. tekhn. nauk 16 no.5:31-40 '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut energetiki AN Armyanskoy SSR.

KHACHATRYAN, V.S.

Determination of mutual and self-impedances of a power system
with respect to a reference node. Elektrichestvo no.12:36-38
D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

KHACHATRYAN, V.S.

Minimizing losses of active power in electric networks.
Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Ser.tekh.nauk 15 no.5:33-42 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut energetiki AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Electric networks)

KHACHATRYAN, V.S., inzh. (Yerevan)

Determination of natural impedances and mutual impedances in power systems relative to the base node with change in network configuration.
Elektrichestvo no.4:27-30 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

KHACHATRYAN, V.S.

Methods for calculating power losses in networks of power
systems. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. tekhn. nauk 15 no.1:13-24 '62.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut energetiki AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Electric power transmission)

KHACHATRYAN, V.S.

Determining loss derivatives by active powers. Izv. AN Arm.
SSR Ser. tekhn. nauk 16 no.6:11-18 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut energetiki AN Armyanskoy SSR.

KHACHATRYAN, V.S., inzh. (Yerevan)

Methods for calculating mutual and self-impedances of complex power systems. Elektrichestvo no.10:47-51 0 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721620016-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721620016-6"

L 07948-67 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI LJP(c) JD/WH/HW/GD
ACC NR: AT6028983 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0144/0149

AUTHOR: Khachatryan, Yu. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Temperature dependence of magnetic susceptibility and Curie temperature of Ni-Cu-Zn ferrites.

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po ferritam. 4th, Minsk. Fizicheskiye i fizikokhimicheskiye svoystva ferritov (Physical and physicochemical properties of ferrites); doklady soveshchaniya. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1966, 144-149

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite, magnetic susceptibility, nickel alloy, copper alloy, Curie temperature

ABSTRACT: The temperature dependence of magnetic susceptibility and Curie temperatures in Ni-Cu-Zn ferrites was investigated experimentally under the guidance of N. N. Sirota. The specimens were toroidal in shape and were tested over a temperature range from 20 to 600C. In all cases the susceptibility χ curves reached a maximum (as the temperature increased up to the Curie temperature) and then fell sharply. Plots of Curie temperature versus percent zinc ferrite show

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ACC NR: AT6028983

a strictly linear behavior, with the Curie temperature falling sharply as the zinc ferrite content increases. The semiempirical formula given for the initial susceptibility is

$$\chi_0 = \frac{I_s^2}{a \lambda_s \sigma_i + bk}$$

where λ_s is the magnetostrictive saturation, k is an anisotropy constant, and a, b are numerical multipliers depending on the crystal imperfections. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 22Dec65/ ORIG REF: 009

Card 2/2 LC

SIROTA, N.N.; KHACHATRYAN, Yu.M.

Effect of hydrostatic pressure on the susceptibility of copper-zinc ferrites. Fiz. tver. tela 5 no.11:3110-3112 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Otdel fiziki tverdogo tela i poluprovodnikov AN BSSR, Minsk.

ACCESSION NR: AP4007444

S/0250/63/007/012/0805/0806

AUTHOR: Sirota, N. N.; Khachatryan, Yu. M.

TITLE: Effect of hydrostatic pressure on the Curie point of nickel-copper-zinc ferrites

SOURCE: AN BSSR.. Doklady*, v. 7, no. 12, 1963, 805-806

TOPIC TAGS: pressure effect, nickel ferrite, copper ferrite, zinc ferrite, Curie point, hydrostatic pressure, ferrite

ABSTRACT: This work describes an investigation of the temperature and pressure dependence of the magnetic permeability of two types of zinc ferrites, both containing 60 mol% zinc. In addition to zinc, one type contained 40 mol% CuFe_2O_4 , the other, 30 mol% NiFe_2O_4 and 10 mol% CuFe_2O_4 . The toroidal specimens 4.2 and 2.6 mm in diameter and 2—4 mm thick, were placed in a pressurizing medium of aviation gasoline, in which temperature control was effected by an electrically heated miniature pyrophyllite cylinder enclosing the specimen. Precautions were taken to ensure a constant temperature and magnetic field. The results show that both types have maximum permeability

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ACCESSION NR: . AP4007444

and the minimum Curie point at normal pressure. Increasing pressure causes a sharp drop in permeability and a slight rise in the Curie point without affecting the general character of the temperature dependence of the permeability of the specimens. The shift of the Curie point appeared as a linear function of pressure up to 8×10^3 kg/cm², but the curve was steeper for the three-component specimens (2.7×10^{-3} deg.cm²/kg) than for the two-component specimens (1.52×10^{-3} deg.cm²/kg). The permeability change as a function of pressure appeared to be a reversible process within the temperature range from 20 to 150C. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Otdel fiziki tverdogo tela i poluprovodnikov AN BSSR
(Department of Solid State Physics and Semiconductors, AN BSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27Jul63

DATE ACQ: 24Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KHACHATRYAN, Yu.M. [Khachatryan, IU.M.]

Effect of hydrostatic pressure on the Curie temperature
and magnetic properties of nickel-copper-zinc ferrites.

Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser.fiz.-mat.nav. no.1:120-128 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

L 10/10-67 EAF(m)/EAF(c)/ET EAF(c) JD/NO
 ACC NR: AT6026901 SCU

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0137/0140

AUTHORS: Bekbulatov, M. S.; Khachatryan, Yu. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Static-magnetic properties of Ni-Cu-Zn ferrites

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po ferritam. 14th, Minsk. Fizicheskiye i fizikokhimicheskiye svoystva ferritov (Physical and Physicochemical properties of ferrites); doklady soveshchaniya. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1966, 137-140

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite, magnetic permeability, hysteresis loop, magnetic coercive force, nickel compound, copper compound

ABSTRACT: Magnetic permeability, coercive force, and residual and maximal induction of Ni-Cu-Zn ferrites have been studied as a continuation of the investigation involving the magnetic-electric properties of this triple system by N. N. Sirota, Yu. M. Khachatryan, and M. S. Bekbulatov (Sb. Ferrity i beskontaknyye elementy. Izd. AN BSSR, Minsk, 1963, str. 186, 192). Basic magnetization curves and hysteresis loops for 45 compositions of the investigated system in tempered and annealed states were measured. Initial permeability was determined by extrapolation of the initial portion of the magnetization curve to zero. Maximal permeability was determined from the slope of the magnetization curve in the area of the steep rise. High

Card 1/2

L 10706-57

ACC NR: AT6028981

permeability values were found for ferrites with the Curie temperature close to room temperature. These are mainly ferrites containing 60 and 70 mole % of Zn ferrite, as illustrated in Fig. 1. This work was conducted under the guidance of N. N. Sirota.

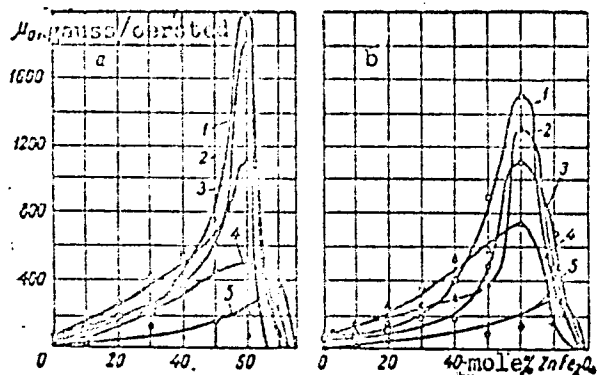


Fig. 1. Initial permeability of tempered (a) and annealed (b) Ni-Cu-Zn ferrites as a function of the Zn ferrite content:

1 - $\text{Ni}_{0.1}\text{Cu}_{0.9}\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4 - \text{ZnFe}_2\text{O}_4$; 2 - $\text{CuFe}_2\text{O}_4 - \text{ZnFe}_2\text{O}_4$; 3 - $\text{Ni}_{0.1}\text{Cu}_{0.9}\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4 - \text{ZnFe}_2\text{O}_4$; 4 - $\text{Ni}_{0.1}\text{Cu}_{0.9}\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4 - \text{ZnFe}_2\text{O}_4$; 5 - $\text{NiFe}_2\text{O}_4 - \text{ZnFe}_2\text{O}_4$

Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/
20/

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ORIG REF: 010/

OTH REF: 004

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[Over-all mechanization and labor productivity in the construction
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Indices of labor productivity in construction. Trudy MIEI no.9:
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USSR/Mathematics - Measure determination

FD-1178

Card 1/1 Pub. 118-19/30

Author : Khachaturov, A. A.

Title : Determination of the value of measure for a region of n-dimensional Euclidean space from its values for all half-spaces

Periodical : Usp. mat. nauk,, 9, No 3(61), 205-212, Jul-Sep 1954

Abstract : The author solves the problems of determining from the values of the measure for all half-spaces the value of the measure for a sphere and the density of the measure at a point. From the solution of this problem follows the uniqueness of determination of measure from its values for all half-spaces. On the basis of the expression for the density of measure in space of odd dimensionality he solves the problem, posed by I. M. Gel'fand and I. G. Petrovskiy, on the expansion of the function of a point in functions each of which is constant on hyperplanes perpendicular to a certain director in the space. The author thanks I. M. Gel'fand for his advice. No references.

Institution :

Submitted : January 6, 1954

KHACHATUROV, A. A.

USSR/Electricity - Petroleum Industry Feb 52
Automatic Reclosing

"The Use of Automatic Repeated Reclosing in the
Distribution Networks of Oil Fields," A. A.
Khachaturov

"Elektrichestvo" No 2, p 84

Abstract of an article originally published in the
"Energeticheskyy Byulleten'" (Power Engineering
Bulletin, No 5, 1951. Operating experience has
shown that the use of automatic repeated reclosing

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USSR/Electricity - Petroleum Industry Feb 52
(Contd)

is justified for all 2-6 kv suspension lines of
1.5-2 km length feeding deep-pump transformers,
the elec motors of drilling machines, and water
pumps for cooling compressors.

208735

Khachaturov, H. N.

AID P - 3258

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/2 Pub. 27 - 13/25

Authors : Khachaturov, A. A., Eng., and N. I. Sokolov, Kand. Tech. Sci.,
Moscow

Title : Automatic reclosure without controlling synchronism

Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 9, 64-67, S 1955

Abstract : The authors present the results of experiments with automatic reclosure of two parts of a power system consisting of several steam electric power stations, without controlling for synchronism. Tests were made with values of transmitted capacity ranging from zero to the maximum possible and with disconnection periods varying from 1 to 6.4 sec. (see table). In all these tests normal operating conditions were reestablished without asynchronous motion except for the most difficult conditions of 6.4 sec. of interruption at the highest transmitted capacity. Synchronous machinery were returned to synchronism in the first cycle of swinging. Voltage drops were of short duration. One table, 5 diagrams and

Elektrichestvo, 9, 64-67, S 1955

Card 2/2 Pub. 27 - 13/25

oscillograms, 1 Soviet reference, 1950.

Institution : None

Submitted : N 26, 1954

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generators. Elektrichestvo no.2:21-26 F '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya elektrotekhnicheskaya
laboratoriya Ministerstva elektrostantsiy SSSR.
(Electric generators)